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D. Chapman

No 8.

W. W. Stewart

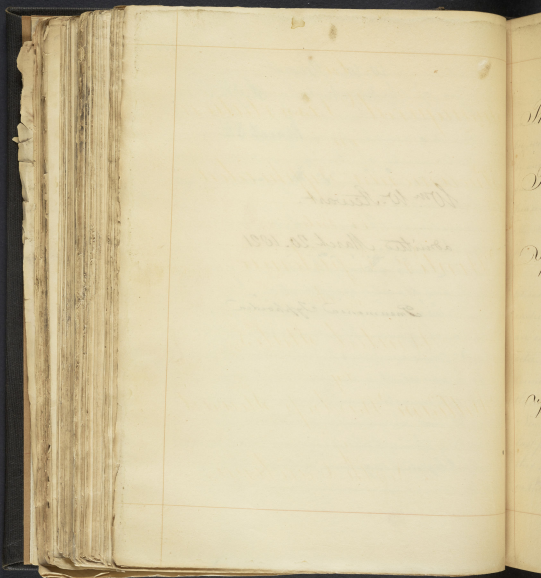
Mar. 18<sup>th</sup> 1821

March 8<sup>th</sup>.

Wm W. Stewart.

admitted March 20. 1821

*Pneumonia Typhoidea*



An  
Inaugural Dissertation  
on  
Pneumonia Typhoidea:  
or Late  
Winter Epidemic  
of the  
United States,  
By  
William Wardrop Stewart.  
of  
North Carolina.

William Lloyd Garrison  
Boston  
Mass  
Sept 1840

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## *Pneumonia Typhoidea.*

This formidable disease, emphatically called a *Pestis*, which has depopulated so many sections of our Country, with a malignancy and rapidity scarcely surpassed by any other, has justly engaged the pens of the most distinguished practitioners. It is, therefore, presumed my feeble pen will shed, but little elucidation upon the subject. My observations, will be, more immediately confined to the disease as it appeared in the Southern States.

*History.* - In the year 1806, the attention of practitioners in New Hampshire, was arrested by some sporadic cases of a pestilential fever, which were of an exceedingly malignant and unmanageable character. After having continued in that part of the Country for a time, it gradually disseminated itself through New England, and subsequently entered New York and Canada; having remained awhile in this last point, it resumed its progress, and passed through this state, visiting Philadelphia for the first time, late in the Winter of 1813, passing through Ohio, Kentucky  
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and the N. W. portions of Virginia, made its appearance in the Southern States, in the year 1815; reappearing there three successive winters, continuing through the spring, gradually losing its violence on each, and finally disappearing, with the exception of some of its characteristics, associated or blended with other diseases, which at this time have probably entirely subsided.

For the purpose of discussing this subject as minutely, as its diversified character will admit, I will institute the following division;

- First; Typhoides embracing a determination to the Head; and  
to the Pulmonary system.
- Secondly; Typhoides, possessing no evident local determination.
- Thirdly; Typhoides, associated with affection of the fauces, and affection of the stomach.
- Fourthly; Atheric, or Inflammatory action.

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By the generic term *Typhoidea*, I wish it to be distinctly understood, as employed upon the present occasion, strictly meaning *Typhoid* action; although not unfrequently accompanied with phenomena, as will appear in the sequel, essentially different from those which characterize genuine, or well defined *typhoid* action.

The word *Pneumonia* is objectionable, in the general acceptation, or in any shape of the disease whatever, with the exception of that variety of it, which principally involves the *pneumonic* system.

I have used the term *Athenic* in contradistinction, to *Typhoidea*; because the complaint in the former differed materially from the latter, and required an opposite mode of treatment.

In the first place, I will proceed to detail the general symptoms, and then designate those which attended each variety of it, so far as practicable.

The attack was generally introduced with a sudden and uncommon prostration of power accom-  
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panied with alternate chills and flushes of heat; the skin at first, cold and hot in rapid succession; became in a short time dry and pale; or of a motley appearance; the face sometimes livid, or of a leaden hue, or resembling that of bronze; the ala nasi were contracted; the forehead smooth and polished, eyes wild or glossy and sunk; and the whole physiognomy of the patient highly expressive of an indescribable degree of anxiety and distress. The pulse which at first was slow and apparently depressed, in a few hours, became quick, feeble and tremulous, like the vibrations of a small chord, and ultimately sunk so, as scarcely, if at all, to be perceptible. Occasionally, from the commencement there was some affection of the head, and frequently wandering of the mind, which was soon converted into wild delirium that terminated in stupor and lethargy.

Sometimes the attack was infinitely more violent than the above described; ushered in  
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by an unprecedented prostration and suspension of all the functions of the animal economy. It is stated, that "workmen amidst their labours and occupations were seized and struck, as it were, with a stroke of lightning"; but, it is believed, that these cases were of very rare occurrence.

When the attack was milder, it was attended by excessive pains in the great and small joints of the body, and even in the toes and fingers, which pains in the toes and fingers were often the first signals of attack; and likewise in the side, stomach, back, neck, head and breast; and were so extremely acute, as to be compared to the sting of a bee or wasp, or to the pain that is produced by the blow of a hammer. These pains were transitory, shifting from one part to another, and finally, generally concentrated and settled in the head, materially affecting the powers of vision; - inducing paralysis, delirium and coma. Even in the incipient stage, extreme languor of body

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was induced, in which the mind fully participated. The skin was dry, pulse feeble, intermitting, or vibrating, tongue harsh and parched, and many other symptoms soon made their appearance. Other affections as vertigo, throbbing of the temples, a painful stricture across the forehead and eyes, were superadded to the pain in the head; on some occasions a morbid vigilance, which nothing could subdue, and on others a somnolency so profound as to approximate apoplexy. Delirium, was experienced in its various degrees, from mere incoherent ideas to the utterance of "violent rhapsody". If the patient remained rational, he was disquieted, and incessantly perplexed by the fear of death; would continually sigh, and his imagination fabricate and present before him the most hideous "phantoms and hallucinations", and "exclaim, these awful things proclaim my death."

Having now considered the general symptoms, I will proceed to enumerate those of the different

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ferent shapes of the complaint.

In the first of these, the attack not unfrequently commenced with yawning, restlessness, anxiety, great diminution of strength, succeeded immediately by acute fugitive pains in the head, different parts of the body, and joints of the extremities, which became ultimately fixed in the head; attended with alternations of chills and flushes of heat. Sometimes these pains introduced the disease; - tongue dry and parched with less or more thirst, - skin at first, cold and hot, in quick vicissitudes, then pale, of a mottled character; or of a livid or leaden colour, particularly on the face; - eyes weak, weeping and suffused with blood, having lost all their vivacity, and before death, sunk and covered with a fetid, - face somewhat tamed; - the pain in the head extreme; - throbbing of the temples strong; - excessive morbid vigilance, ala of the nose contracted, giddiness, imperfect vision, delirium in its various grades,

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as the disease advanced, and profound coma.

The pulse, at the beginning, was slow, and seemingly depressed; but in a short time became weak, quick, tremulous, or intermitting, and finally sunk.

The second form of the disease, commenced with all the symptoms of pneumoniae congestion and inflammation. These cases began with chill and fever, pain in the extremities, side and chest, attended with difficult, frequent respiration.

Here the determination to the lungs was unequivocal, both by the above symptoms and an excessive cough accompanied with bloody expectoration; by the flushed and tumid countenance; and the suffused eye, which were observed, uniformly, to be concomitants of this form of the fever.

In many cases, there were gastric distress and less or more bilious vomiting. The pulse was in these instances full, voluminous and strong, the soft and readily compressed, possessing none of that

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that tension, which indicates active inflammation. In this stage it very much resembled the ordinary bilious pleuritis of the Country, and might have been mistaken for such, and treated accordingly, by one unacquainted with the circumstances. But, this condition of things was of short duration; in a day or two, or even in a few hours, all inflammatory action subsided, and the typhoid condition distinctly marked and established.

The muscular power, which at first, was considerably reduced, now rapidly decreased; all the symptoms were aggravated; the mind distracted; and the patient sunk down into stertorous slumbers.

Most commonly if the tongue and fauces were examined, they were found covered with dark brown incrustations, hard to the touch; and to these symptoms, others were now added, as cold extremities, a ghastly countenance, a damp or cold sweat; skin sometimes marked with petechia and vibices; — whence originated the name of Spotted Fever, which was given to it

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in some parts of the union. The instances of this form of the fever were numerous; altho' those in which Petechiæ and vibices appeared were of rare occurrence.

Sometimes this modification of the complaint, first showed itself in the eyes, in the complexion of a malignant ophthalmia, which continued thus located for two or three days; at the expiration of which, the disease was translated to the lungs, and developed all the appearances just described.

In the third variety of it, there was no local determination to the head or viscera observable. The common complaint of the patient was restlessness and anxiety about the præcordia, associated with some tension of the forehead; - a great prostration of muscular power on the attack, which was gradually increased, until both the animal and vital functions were almost suspended, which frequently occurred in a few hours, and was attended with low delirium. There was neither chill nor fever;

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fever; altho' the pulse was not unfrequently an hundred and forty or fifty strokes in a minute. The patient became covered with a cold clammy sweat; from which circumstance, in this, and the same appearing in other modifications of it, it is probable, the disease received the appellation of Cold Plague, which it had in some sections of the union. In this condition of things, so great were the debility and expenditure of excitability, that the system lost all reactive energy; nor was the exhibition of the most powerful diffusible stimuli often capable of restoring it, and establishing reaction. The patient was now perfectly regardless of surrounding objects, and sinking, which was indicated, not only by the above symptoms, but by the coldness and rigidity of the extremities, and the extremely weak vibrating, or intermitting pulse.

This was as treacherous a shape, as the disease could assume, all positive symptoms being absent at the commencement; but at a time when least anticipated,

\* De Haen Baillie Morgagni, &c.

rated, a new set of phenomena was presented of the most appalling character; which often cut the slender chord of life, and prostrated the most sanguine hopes. It is presumable, if examinations of those who died under these circumstances, had been made, inflammation would have been discovered situated in some vital part; as inflammation has been known to exist without manifesting any positive or conclusive signs of its presence.

Fourthly, In the anginous affection, the Lungs were deeply implicated; and were the first part of the system, in which any symptoms were manifested. There was nothing peculiar in the attack; it came on exactly similar to a common catarrh; but attended with considerable debility. The throat, at first, was comparatively slightly affected; the patient often walked about and complained of nothing, except weakness and a sore throat; altho', little time elapsed, before symptoms were exhibited, which excited the utmost alarm. At a time not  
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anticipated, great and sudden debility, difficult deglutition; also difficult and impeded respiration were induced; and not unfrequently vertigo, succeeded, by delirium and coma.

The pulse, which, at first, was small, quick and seemingly depressed now intermitted and sunk.

There was a very striking difference in this disease from all other anginous affections; there being no enlargement of the tonsils observable; but the lining membrane of the fauces swelled and of a dark mahogany colour, not florid as in active inflammation.

This variety of the disease was prevalent in the Carolinas; but still more so in Virginia; and generally proved very unmanageable.

Sixthly;—This modification of the epidemic deeply involved the stomachs.

This organ appeared to be the one, upon which it spent its power.

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much debility, - accompanied with fugitive pains in different parts of the system; but in the scrobiculus cordis, or immediately in its vicinity, was permanently fixed, an extremely acute pain, attended with a burning sensation, and an indelible degree of anxiety and distress - skin cold, and hot alternately, and then dry and parched; - pulse slow and weak; - inordinate efforts to vomit, almost without intermission; by which the stomach was soon evacuated, after which nothing was discharged, with the exception of a little slimy mucus, occasionally tinged with bile, and drinks and beverages which were emitted almost as soon as taken, until between twenty and forty-eight hours.

At this period a dark peculiarly offensive matter was discharged, which I presume was the production of an altered, or morbid action, of the secretory process of that viscus in a highly aggravated condition. To this fatal symptom, others

<sup>22</sup> Since writing the above, I have been informed of one instance in which  
evacuation of the dark matter occurred, and the patient recovered.

were superadded; as cold clammy sweat, delirium, and coma. This, happily, of rare occurrence, was the most intractable and mortal form in which the disease presented itself. I know not of a single instance of recovery, in which the evacuation of the dark matter occurred.\*

Lastly; That shape of the complaint, in which it lost its typhoid type in the commencement, and assumed an opposite one, was circumscribed or limited to some particular portions of country, and appeared in April and May.

This made its appearance by languor, lassitude, yawning, alternate chills and flushes of heat; pains in the back, loins and extremities; and violent pain in the head;—tumid face;—wild suffused eye;—skin hot and dry—great thirst, and generally nausea and bilious vomiting; panting, frequent respiration; frequent full strong pulse. It continued thus, with its symptoms becoming more exasperated for four or five days, and sometimes longer, attended with occasional

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sional exacerbations and slight remissions; at which period the crisis occurred, and the patient either began to recover, or the disease degenerated into the typhoid condition, as bilious inflammatory fevers often do; which speedily exhausted the resources of nature, and cut off the patient. It seemed to observe at first, a medium between bilious inflammatory fever and typhus, tho' approximating more closely to the former.

We have now seen this disease a tolerably well defined malignant typhus; - have seen it with neither chill nor fever, perfectly destitute of all febrile action; - with but little derangement of any of the functions of the animal economy; - have seen it deeply involving the pulmonary system; - located in the fauces, spreading its malignancy from this point; - also in the stomach; and finally to assume a character of inflammatory action.

It has been stated above, that the disease was located in the stomach. <sup>2</sup>This, I think, is not only a correct pathological view of it in that instance; but, equally,

\* *Dr Chapman's Lectures.*



so in every instance with regard to the other divisions, all of which have their primary link of the concatenation of morbid action and association situated in that organ, tho' that, in that instance, was made the one more immediately the subject of violent diseased action and consequently suffered more essentially.

Dissections generally exhibited marks of inflammation in the lining membranes of the cavities of the body, of a weak erysipellatous nature; the inflamed surfaces appeared somewhat livid, and on some occasions partially eroded, as in the incipient stage of gangrene.

In the brain, thorax, and abdomen, there were almost invariably discovered extravasations of dark thin quercuous blood; exudations of an imperfect lymph and effusions of serous fluid.\*

The mucous membrane of the bronchial vessels was often much affected, from which a secretion was produced of a dark chocolate colour; - also the stomach lined with a coat of viscid, tenacious matter, so much so, as to deprive that viscus of its susceptibility to  
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\* *Dr. Nee of Virginia.*

to the action of medicine address to it. \*

Taking into consideration all the phenomena of the disease in its various stages and modifications, its external symptoms, in conjunction with the appearances exhibited on dissection, one can entertain little hesitation in viewing it, as a variety of typhoid action; altho' differing essentially from any species of typhus that has hitherto been described. However, it is manifest, that diseases not altogether different have been noticed; perhaps as nearly assimilated to it, as could be, in dissimilar circumstances.

Thucydides mentions an epidemic, that appeared at Athens, and pervaded all the Southern part of the known world, and seems to have produced or augmented a similar calamity in Ethiopia, Egypt and the more populous towns under the dominion of Persia. He describes the first symptoms of it, "as those of a common catarrh, or pleurisy, which yielded to no remedy," and which, at first, "were principally confined to the fauces, chest and stomach; but in a short time  
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† Adams en Merbid/Poisons.

spread themselves over every part of the body,"<sup>56</sup>

Also, by some of the early English authors, among whom are Sydenham and Rusham. Sauvage likewise relates the history of one, resembling that under consideration. That form of it in which the pulmonary apparatus was principally concerned, was accurately described by him, and denominated "*Peripneumonia Syphodica*". Nor was it till recently wholly unknown in the United States. In the year 1789, a complaint, not altogether unlike this, made its appearance in Long Island; a description of which was given by the late Dr. Bard of New York, and called by him "*Malignant Pleurisy*".

The predisposing cause of it, as all other epidemics of this nature, as yet, remains involved in uncertainty and obscurity; "*Causa latet vis est notissima*." It would seem as it shewed itself in the winter, and generally disappeared in the spring, that a low temperature is the cause; but, as this does not uniformly produce it, this circumstance alone, is there-  
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fore, inadequate to a solution of the difficulty; and we must necessarily resort to the gratuitous assumption of an occult, morbid, or vitiated quality superadded to the atmosphere, to aid us in an explanation: but, what this is, in what it consists, or what induces it, I acknowledge myself altogether incompetent to explain. • As we have gratuitously assumed this, it may be asserted, that such a thing does not exist: but are we to doubt its existence upon this account? certainly not. Our not being able to demonstrate it, does not disprove its existence, but only proves our imperfect knowledge. Equally might we affect a scepticism as to the existence of sympathy, the irritability or sensibility of the body, since neither of these qualities of vital matter have been precisely demonstrated. • Notwithstanding this, they are acknowledged, and we are convinced of their existence by the phenomena which they exhibit; so therefore, ought we to be convinced, by the same description of evidence and analogy, of the presence of this pestilential constitution of the atmosphere. Whatever it  
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\* By some northern practitioners Cigel has lately been considered a cure  
to which I will reply, there is very little use made in the Southern States  
and it is rarely ever used as an article of diet by the hardy man, and the  
Negroes on whom the disease fell most severely, live solely upon Indian corn.  
To attribute to a cause so questionable, and in many instances not in evi-  
dence, an effect so universal in its nature, appears to me about as rational  
as the antiquated superstitions common at Rome, of the Testistines  
and of driving a nail in Jupiter's temple to appease the Gods, with those  
of arresting pestilence.



be, whether it be an augmented evolution of the electric fluid, or any other subtle agent, with which we are yet unacquainted, it produces the disease both in low, mild and high temperatures with some degree of mitigation as to its violence in the latter.

Whatever diversity of sentiment may exist with regard to the predisposing cause, there can be no uncertainty as to the exciting causes. They are the same as of all other epidemics: errors in diet, sudden vicissitudes of temperature, fear, anxiety of mind, laborious mental exercise, and whatever effects any slight derangement of the system.\*

It has been contended that the epidemic under consideration is contagious; but, that it is not propagated by personal contagion, is unequivocally established by the universality of its prevalence; by the rapidity with which it disseminated itself over this extensive continent; and its imposing upon other diseases its characteristics, and causing them to exact a similar mode of treatment: Now these facts are notorious

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terious, and facts incompatible with the laws by which diseases recognized, and acknowledged contagious are propagated. It would have required an hundred years, perhaps more, to have traversed the same route, by the action of contagion. To assign it to this, would be like attributing the water of the Ocean to its origin from a single spring.

Among the arguments advanced, by the advocates for its contagious propagation, the one which demands the most attention, is, that during the late war, our troops who were stationed upon the Canadian frontier, could be traced on their march, by the spreading of this complaint in their rear: but, it is highly probable, that this was the common jail or camp fever, which, under some circumstances, is known to be eminently contagious; therefore, that argument merits but little attention.

*Diagnosis.* — with regard to the diagnosis, as it imposed more or less of its livery upon almost all diseases, they, therefore, were made more or less  
*participatores*

\* This disease is not infrequently denominated heart fever in the Southern States, from the circumstance of the violent pain in the heart, there often being but little or no pain in the side. In many instances the pulse in the two diseases was so precisely similar, as to afford no guide to the Practitioner.

participators of it, and as has been previously mentioned, required a similar method of treatment.

I know of none, that could readily be confounded with it, with the exception of ordinary bilious pleurisy, which might be with the pneumonic form of it, but which could be distinguished from that, by the following diagnostics: by the great prostration of strength, even at the commencement of the attack; by the dejected, ghastly countenance, the uncommon degree of anxiety that uniformly attended; and by the full voluminous strong, the readily compressed pulse; possessing not the full strong, quick action of that in bilious pleurisy.\* But even the pulse itself could not always be depended upon.

Prognosis - It was, rather difficult, if not altogether impracticable under certain circumstances, to form a satisfactory prognosis, as the patient even in a few minutes, from a state of apparent safety was precipitated into the most imminent danger. However, if there appeared a peculiar wretchedness, depressed  
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placidity of countenance, delirium, deep coma, body covered with a cold clammy sweat, polished smooth skin, or of a leaden or bronzed hue, particularly upon the forehead, or vomiting dark matter, we might with certainty pronounce unfavourably; more especially if either or both of the last mentioned symptoms were present.

Treatment — • A little diversity of opinion has existed among Practitioners with respect to this point; some have advocated venesection and the other directly depletory measures; others trusted exclusively to diaphoretics; while a third class confined solely to stimulants; but finally they resolved themselves, in a large majority, into two parties, the one instituting the diaphoretic plan, the other the stimulating.

It seems to me, that each of these is correct, when adapted to particular circumstances, and regulated by discretion and discrimination. Surely, no one would think of inducing diaphoresis, when the attack is so violent as almost to extinguish vitally itself, in a few minutes, or

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in an hour or two. Here, it is obvious, that stimuli, and stimuli, the most diffusible are demanded; and when unequivocal indications exist of inflammatory action, no one would withhold the lancet; tho' in the greater number of instances, the diaphoretic treatment claimed a decided superiority, and proved the most successful by the concurrent testimony of the most respectable practitioners.

Of the means of inducing and sustaining diaphoresis, nothing was more appropriate or succeeded better than Dover's powder, exhibited every one, two or three hours, accompanied with strong wine whey, with hot fomentations applied to the extremities, trunk and arm pits; as bags of hot salt—of hot oats—herds bricks moistened with vinegar and water; the vapour bath &c. As the disease progresses and debility increases, that class of remedies, denominated Cordial Stimulants is to be combined with the above treatment; as the volatile alkali, camphor, &c. the former of which is preferred. It should be given in large doses;—not less than five grains and some  
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\* Dr. Chapman's Lectures.

times more every half hour, & cooperating with these means, strong wine, whey, hot toddy or *Madiera* wine should be largely employed. Precisely at this juncture of things, and still more when the disease is farther advanced and the sinking condition more rapidly progressing, the spirit of turpentine is exhibited with evident utility, in doses of a drachm or more every half hour, or hour, *pro re nata*.

This appears to be one of those conditions of the system, in which, it would be expedient to administer phosphorus.

This article has lately received no inconsiderable attention from European Practitioners, in all low stages of fever, and, if reports are true, not without advantage.

It has been employed in a few cases, and its effects were uniformly those of a diffusible stimulant; creating a strong sensation of heat in the stomach, augmenting the force and frequency of the pulse;—animal temperature and the whole phenomena of stimulant action. But in each case, there was so much danger, from gastric distress, as to endanger the life of the patient. \* Different methods have been recommended for its exhibition; as in pills of Gum Arabic;

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conserve of roses, or some such article. But a preferable one is to give it in solution, and with this view different menstrua may be employed. It may be rubbed up with gum arabic, adding a little of Hoffman's anodyne liquor, also, dissolved in sulphuric or nitric ether, this is the safest and most convenient preparation.

It should never be given in larger doses than from one twelfth to one fourth of a grain; or two grains in twenty-four hours. Even thus administered, alarming consequences, sometimes result. Notwithstanding, I am not disposed to abandon too hastily an agent of such energy because, it is only by such, that those intractable diseases can be encountered. If after all these remedies, a rapid sinking of the pulse, and other indications of extreme debility and prostration are presented, we must resort to a decoction of Cantharides in spirit of turpentine, with a view to produce vesication; or irritating frictions, with cayenne pepper dissolved in brandy, and applied over the whole surface of the skin. Should the patient become unable to swallow, or the stomach lose its susceptibility,

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libility, to the impression of these stimuli, they are then to be addressed to the rectum. By this practice the most beneficial effects occasionally result, even in circumstances the most alarming and depending. The practice thus related, is calculated to meet the indications of the more simple form of the disease.

In those instances, where there is local determination, as in the pulmonary, ariginose and gastric affections, it is universally acknowledged that some modification or difference of treatment is required. Emetics in these cases are of unquestionable utility. The principle upon which they act, is not only to evacuate the stomach, but to make a strong impression upon the system, through the medium of that organ; subverting the morbid action and substituting their own. To be advantageous, it is frequently necessary to repeat them several times, and to use the most active; tartar emetic is preferred. James powder has been used, and is asserted to have triple power, being emetic, cathartic and diaphoretic; but, the result of experience, is that it has no superiority over the ordinary combination of tart.  
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\* *Dr Chapman's Lectures.*

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emetic and calomel.\* When much bile is present, emetics should be succeeded by the preparations of mercury with jalap, gamboge or rhubarb. After the alimentary <sup>canal</sup> is thoroughly evacuated, the case should be treated by a course of diaphoretics and stimulants, - as previously directed.

To allay the irritability that invariably attends the gastric affection, it is necessary to resort to the effervescent draught, seltzer water, mint tea, lime water and milk. Sinapisinae &c; but this distressing symptom often submits to nothing.

If visceral congestion or pain continue, blisters are the appropriate remedy. They are particularly indicated in the affections of the lungs, stomach and fauces. In the first case, they are to be applied over the whole chest; in the second over the epigastric region; in the third, round the neck; and when delirium obtains over the whole head: also cooperating with these in the last instance, cups or leeches to the temples, forehead, and back of the neck.

Concerning the utility of the Sanguet, no little con-

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troversy has existed; but, experience has proved that it is rarely resorted to with safety and advantage; with one exception, which will be presently noticed.

By the violence of the complaint, the vital energies are so rapidly exhausted as not to justify it even if the system were labouring under congestion of the large viscera; especially the lungs. It affords little or no relief, and generally great debility and prostration immediately succeed it. In these cases there is invariably an accumulation of blood in the large viscera, and particularly in the lungs. The energy of these organs is so much impaired, that they are incapable of returning the blood to the heart: whence an engorgement occurs. In this instance, the quantity of blood in the circulation is small, and venesection at this critical juncture, does not at all relieve the half stagnating blood; but, what is detracted is taken from the general circulation; and very little, even a few ounces, is often productive of the most unfavourable consequences. In these circumstances it is not only safe,  
but

\* This practice was instituted precisely upon the pathological view that were entertained of the disease, and proved very successful, but had the same been executed in different sections of country it would certainly have proved as fatal as it was successful.

Dr. Chapman in his lectures remarked, that there was a district in this state, in which the disease required a free use of the Langet, and stated, that, a respectable practitioner declared that it would submit to nothing but the Langet.

This I presume, is similar in many respects to the one just noticed, perhaps, somewhat different, from local causes.

but of evident benefit, to resort to topical depletion, by cups or leeches. When the lungs are oppressed by congestion, these are applied to the back & chest.

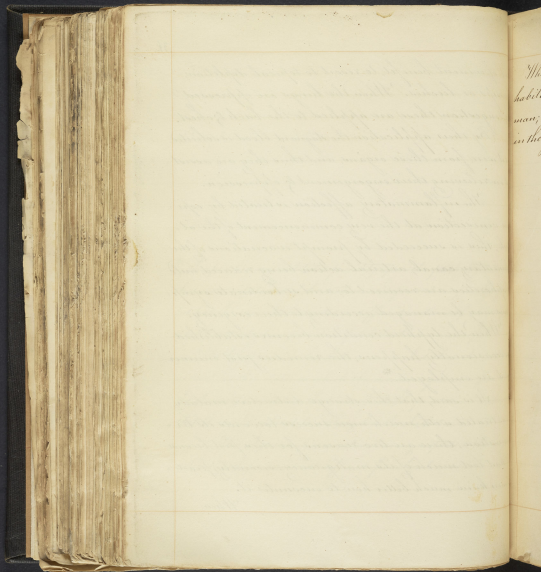
By their application, the stagnant blood is solicited, as it were, from these organs, and thus they are assisted in relieving their engorgement & oppression.

The inflammatory affection is treated by copious venesection at the very commencement of the attack; this is succeeded by prompt evacuations of the alimentary canal; arterial action being reduced, mild diaphoretics are resorted to; and subordinate symptoms may be managed according to their exigency.

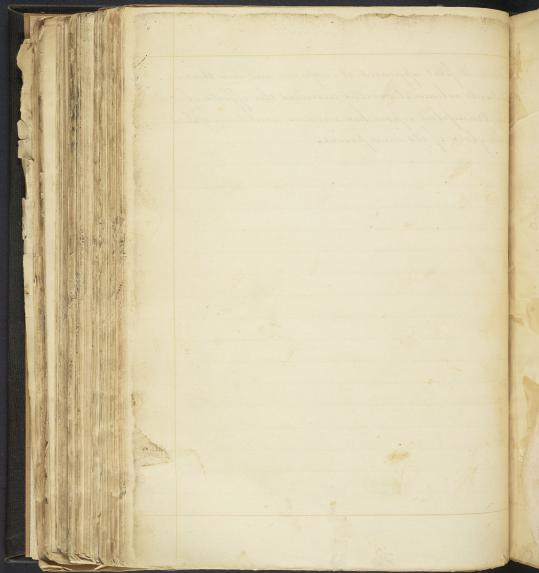
When the typhoid condition becomes established, as occasionally happens, the remedies just enumerated are employed.\*

It is said, that this strange destructive malady, was treated with much more success towards its termination; there are two reasons for this fact, because it had lost much of its malignancy; secondly, practitioners knew much better how to encounter it.

When



When it first appeared, it inspired awe into the inhabitants whom it visited; insulted the efforts of man; trampled upon his means, and triumphed in the glory of its own power.





Pneumonia Biliosa 1822 O.  
S. J. Harpud.

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